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THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXVI.

ATLANTA, GA., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 12, 1894.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ATLANTA WILL GET IT

The Headquarters of the Military Department of the South.

GENERAL SCHOFIELD WAS VISITED

By General Gordon and Representative Livingston Yesterday,

AND WERE GREATLY ENCOURAGED

Debates Yesterday in Congress—Speaker Crisp's Position—Georgians in Washington—Other Gossip.

Washington, January 11.—(Special)—A department of the army, to be known as "the department of the south," is to be established in Atlanta. That is fixed, though it may take some time to make the arrangements for the establishment of the department. Early this morning Senator Gordon called upon Secretary Lamont in regard to the matter. The secretary informed him that he was not thoroughly familiar with the situation, but would act upon whatever recommendation General Schofield made.

Senator Gordon then had an interview with General Schofield and found him decidedly favorable to the establishment of this department. General Schofield said there was some difficulty in the matter on account of the small appropriation for the use of the army, but he being favorable to the suggestion, would endeavor to arrange plans accordingly. He believed that Atlanta was the best point at which to locate. It was a healthy and decidedly convenient location.

When Senator Gordon left he expressed the opinion that there was no doubt of success. He thinks the department will be established during the year.

A few minutes after Senator Gordon left Colonel Livingston called and had a long interview with General Schofield. Colonel Livingston and General Schofield discussed the details of the matter, particularly in regard to officers' houses, etc. The Atlanta congressman assured the general that the people of Atlanta would lend every aid to the comfortable location of the officers and would do their part.

"I am perfectly confident," said Colonel Livingston this evening, "that a department of the south, with headquarters at Atlanta, will be established within the next six months. Of course it takes some time to make arrangements for this department, but I have the assurance of General Schofield that the plan will be successfully adopted."

The Hawaiian Investigation.

Mr. Blount appeared before the senate committee investigating the Hawaiian situation this morning. He was present for an hour or more, but simply repeated practically what was contained in his report, all of which he reaffirmed.

The letters from Minister Willis brought from Honolulu by the Corwin were received by the state department last night and this morning there was a long conference between Mr. Blount, Mr. Gresham and other members of the cabinet. All correspondence in regard to the matter will be sent to congress either tomorrow or the next day. The president has instructed Minister Willis to take no further action and has left the entire matter with congress to dispose of. The house will discuss the matter until after the tariff bill is disposed of.

The senate is now engaged in discussing it an hour or more every day, but as the full correspondence has not been received the discussion is more or less in the nature of a general debate and expressions of opinion by senators.

It will probably open up very lively in the senate during next week, after all the correspondence is in.

The Tariff Debate.

The tariff debate in the house today was very dull and dry. Mr. Breckinridge of Kentucky, opened up during the early morning with one of his usual eloquent and classic speeches. There were a half dozen or more speeches during the day, but no great ones.

Though there are night sessions for general debate each night they are arousing no interest. Usually the speakers a half dozen of their colleagues and a few others in the galleries constitute the entire attendance other than the pages and the clerks.

Tomorrow Major Black, of the Augusta district, will deliver his maiden speech in the house. He is second on the list of speakers for tomorrow and will begin shortly after noon. Other speakers on the Georgia side will be present to hear the Augusta member in his maiden effort. Major Black is expected to deliver a strong speech.

The papers appointing Brock Beckwith as collector of the port at Savannah were made out at the treasury department today. The nomination will be sent to the senate in the next batch, probably on Monday.

The coinage committee of the house has agreed to report Mr. Bland's bill providing for the coining of the subsidiary to the house. The silver men will fight for the passage of this bill, while the goldbugs will urge an issue of bonds.

Will Vote the Bridge Bill.

Gossip about the capital is to the effect that President Cleveland will veto the New York bridge bill, which recently passed through both houses of congress. It authorizes the construction of a bridge across East river. Many members of the New York are opposed to the bill, claiming that the company which got the charter through the two houses of congress has no idea of building the bridge, but has only gotten the charter for speculative purposes.

Senate Bill No. 100, introduced in this matter and stories are out to the effect that the president intends to veto it as a punishment to Senator Hill for his action in opposing the confirmation of Mr. H. H. Hill as a justice of the supreme court.

This bill is now in the hands of the president, who will act upon it in a few days. In the meantime there is much gossip about what he will do and the prevailing sentiment seems to be that he will veto the measure.

Ways and Means Committee.

The ways and means committee has in session one session today, but it adopted a bill. That was the section prepared by Mr. Montgomery, of Kentucky, increasing the tax on whisky during the last ten days. The income tax was discussed at length today, but the full bill will not be completed tomorrow. Mr. McMillin and Mr. Bryan are preparing it. The committee discussed at length today the question of the tariff bill or a separate measure, but has as yet reached no conclusion.

A Columbus Delegation.

A delegation from Columbus, consisting of Messrs. L. H. Chappell, T. M. Foote, and W. R. Moore, arrived this morning and appeared before the river and harbor commissioners. They will urge an appropriation of \$100,000 for the Chatta-

hoochee river. This delegation, accompanied by Speaker Crisp, Mr. Moses and Colonel Oates of Alabama, will appear before the river and harbor committee tomorrow morning. The case to be heard before the committee concerns the constitutionality of the act of the Georgia legislature allowing counties to tax railroads has been postponed by the supreme court until next Tuesday. The lawyers in the case, Attorney General J. M. Terrell, Colonel Clifford Anderson and Mr. W. A. Wimblish, will remain in Washington until then.

Mr. O. C. Fuller, the clerk of the United States court, at Atlanta, is here. He is interested in the bill now pending before the judiciary committee of the house to pay clerks of United States courts in salaries instead of fees.

Dred Bill.

Attorney General Joe Terrell was a caller at the treasury department this morning. He bore what was originally the original bill, but this morning was merely a jet black piece of paper. It was the property of J. M. Brittain, of Greenville, Ga. Mr. Brittain recently had one of his old vests dyed and by mistake he left this five-dollar bill in the pocket of the faded vest. It was dyed with the vest, so that when Terrell went to the treasury department to get a good five-dollar bill for the old one, it was examined through a magnifying glass, found to be all right and Mr. Terrell was presented with a new five-dollar silver certificate, which he will bear home in triumph to the owner of the dyed vest.

Speaker Crisp's Position.

The Washington Post of this morning has an editorial under the heading "Some Changes in Politics," which throws a very clear light upon the situation in congress just now, and shows Speaker Crisp's true position. It is complimentary to the speaker and it is correct. The editorial reads:

"In view of the position occupied by Speaker Crisp at the present time, some of the allegations made during the speakership fight of two years ago, sound rather strange. It will readily be recalled that the opponents of Judge Crisp's candidacy urged in the most vigorous manner the Georgians was not sound on the tariff question. By the declarations of these gentlemen the present speaker of the house of representatives was pictured as an individual who would betray the party into the hands of the high tariffites should he be chosen to preside over the deliberations of the house. The gentleman from Georgia, they declared, was not a man of principle. But the fight on Speaker Crisp didn't cease there. The New York Reform Club undertook the contract of preventing his election. Perilous in the extreme, the speaker was invited to the annual dinner of that organization and publicly insulted. This was done in order that the country might be induced to believe that the reform Club didn't approve of Speaker Crisp, but notwithstanding this extraordinary effort the speaker was accorded a re-election.

"Crisp's position is now extremely strong. The Georgians are the best point at which to locate. It was a healthy and decidedly convenient location.

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PLEADS GUILTY!

The Redwine Trial Reaches an Abrupt Conclusion.

PRISONER MAKES NO DEFENSE.

Colonel Hammond Admits the Prosecution Unanswerable.

THE GOVERNMENT EVIDENCE ALL IN

Captain Harry Jackson Is the Last Important Witness.

REDWINE TO BE SENTENCED TODAY

Singular Scene in the Courtroom at the Debut—Full Report of the Last Testimony Taken.

The mysterious bombshell which it was hinted that the defense held in reserve in the Redwine trial was exploded at 3:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and true to prediction, it amazed everybody.

It was a plea of guilty.

The circumstances surrounding this de-nouement were fully in keeping with all the other features of this remarkable case.

When the government rested at the conclusion of the morning session it was a matter of general remark that the outlook for the prisoner seemed brighter than had been deemed possible. The tangled affairs of the bank, its deplorably loose methods of doing business, the guardrails of its officials and the difficulty of determining exactly what had become of its funds, all of



REDWINE While the plea was Being Entered.

which had been brought out in the evidence of the prosecution, formed in the opinion of many a peg for a jury to hang upon and talk of a mistrial was heard everywhere. This was assuming, of course, that Redwine would put up some species of defense.

Thus few, outside of, perhaps, the inner circle, were prepared for what happened after dinner. Indeed, certain things make it doubtful whether even Redwine was prepared for it.

The lawyers on both sides had been in consultation since the morning adjournment and it was fully half-past 3 o'clock when the door of the judge's chambers opened and Colonels Hammond and Mr. Corrigan, of the defense, stepped out. Both gentlemen looked worried and troubled and walked straight to where Redwine sat at the long table before the bench. They bent over him and talked together in a rapid undertone, apparently explaining or expostulating. The pale-faced prisoner looked up and looked down, but said never a word.

Then Colonel Hammond advanced to the corner of the clerk's desk and addressed the court. He asked for a final ruling upon his demurber to the first indictment, in reference to the Thomas Cobb Jackson check of \$5,000. For the benefit of people who are not lawyers it may be said that a demurber is a plea that the facts charged, even if true, do not constitute a case. Judge Pardee sustained this position.

Then Colonel Hammond dumfounded the room full of listeners by admitting in a few curt sentences that upon the three other indictments he had demurred and established an unassailable case and requested the judge to enter a plea of guilty.

Every face save Redwine's bore traces of the excitement of the moment. He glanced up and seemed faintly interested that was all. No one could have guessed from that impulsive confession that he did not just beat out that sealed his fate, ruined his life and doomed him to a felon's chains.

The jury, under instructions, returned a perfunctory verdict of guilty on indictments No. 3353, 3363 and 3364. They cover substantially the same ground of embezzlement. Judge Pardee, of course, knew that he would pass sentence at 10 o'clock the following morning, and the excited spectators pushed and struggled to reach the door and carry the news to the streets. They poured down stairs in black stream and in a few moments the result of the famous trial was being discussed in every place of public rendezvous.

All this time Lewis Redwine sat motion-

Fastidious Guests

more frequently find fault with the butter than any other article on the table. How to satisfy everybody, and always, in this particular, is a problem. We have the answer to it.

USE SILVER CHURN BUTTERINE,
made of the purest materials by a new and special process. It pleases guests on the table; it gratifies cooks in the pastry. Write for our free Booklet of Information.

Wholesale by Armour Packing Co., Atlanta, Ga.

ARMOUR PACKING CO., Kansas City, U. S. A.

less in his chair, his eyes fixed on vacancy. He seemed to be unaware that anything unusual had occurred.

The Morning Session.

The morning session which, contrary to all expectation, was to be the last, was chiefly devoted to fortifying the charge that Redwine frequently applied in his official capacity to the other banks for funds and that he did so to cover his increasing shortage. The most sensational evidence was that of Captain Harry Jackson, who was one of the last witnesses on the stand, it was in reference to the checks drawn by his son and cashed at the Gate City Bank.

The first witness called after court convened was Mr. W. J. Davis, paying teller of the Lowry Banking Company. He swore that on January 28, 1893, he sent \$5,000 to Redwine's account over-cashed a check of \$7,754. On the 15th of February he sent \$3,000 on Redwine's check. He also stated that for a long time prior to these transactions he had been accustomed to occasionally accommodate Redwine in this manner.

Mr. Paul Romare, vice president of the Atlanta National bank, then called. He testified that on February 18th last he was writing out the check when a messenger boy handed over-cashed a check of \$7,754. On the 15th of February he sent \$3,000 on Redwine's check. He also stated that for a long time prior to these transactions he had been accustomed to occasionally accommodate Redwine in this manner.

Mr. Peter G. Grant was called and began his testimony by saying that in the fall of 1893 he had made a deal in Burroughs Land Company stock with Redwine on a joint commission, at which they made \$35 each. He was then questioned as to Redwine's habits. Redwine was a member, he said, of the Capital City, the Cotton and the Piedmont Driving clubs, and his habits were so expensive as to be often remarked.

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MACON'S GREAT FAIR

That Is Being Arranged for the Autumn
of This Year.

MEETING OF CITIZENS YESTERDAY

The Proposition to Unite with the Georgia Agricultural Society—Scarlet Fever in Macon.

Macon, Ga., January 11.—(Special)—There was a full attendance this morning, at 11 o'clock, at the rooms of the board of trade, of the committee of the proposition to unite with the Georgia Agricultural Society—Scarlet Fever in Macon.

Macon exposition of 1884, and carry out the plans of the Macon Exposition Company, which are, in effect, that the company unite with the Georgia Agricultural Society, and have a joint grand exposition and state fair.

Major Henry Horne was chosen chairman of the committee of fifty, and Messrs. J. R. Kennedy and John T. Bollefeuillet secretaries.

On motion of Colonel R. E. Park, the chairman appointed a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. R. E. Park, B. W. Sperry, T. J. Carling, W. A. Dowdy and Morris Happ, to select a name and charter for the company. When the name is obtained, the officers will be selected. Special care will be given to their selection, as it is especially desired that the president and general manager be energetic and public spirited men.

Hon. W. A. Huff made some enthusiastic remarks on the line of what should be the amount of capital to be raised by the company, and suggested that a committee be appointed to go to Brunswick on February 14th, at the time of the annual meeting of the Georgia Agricultural Society, to confer with the society, or its officers, in regard to the proposition for the company and the society to unite and have a joint exposition. The following day the committee will visit the Georgia Agricultural Society.

Henry Horne, T. J. Carling, chairman of city council; T. B. W. Sperry, chairman of finance committee of city council; J. Dannerberg, chairman of public works commission, and the chairman of the exposition company, whoever he may be. The following committee, Morris Happ, S. B. Price, W. A. Dowdy, John T. Bollefeuillet, D. D. Dally, George A. Smith, George W. Duncan, Sam Altmyer, T. J. Carling, W. C. Turpin, J. R. Kennedy, John T. Bollefeuillet and Mayo; Henry Horne will be appointed to obtain lists of all citizens financially able to take shares of stock in the company, and proceed immediately to collect subscriptions. It has been suggested that the capital stock be divided into shares of \$5 each, so as to place it within the power of hundreds of citizens to take one or more shares. Macon has entered enthusiastically into the exposition movement, and desires to co-operate heartily with the Georgia Agricultural Society in making the fair fail, the grandest exhibition ever held in the south.

Macon and Birmingham Bonds.

Macon holders of bonds of the Macon and Birmingham and Georgia Southern and Florida railroads are greatly interested in the information that comes today from New York that Christian Devires and Robert Oberholser, of the Georgia Central and Atlantic, of New York, P. Gough of Providence, and Charles Watkins, of Richmond, Va., having been appointed a committee to protect the interests of the Macon and Birmingham first mortgage bondholders of these securities, and called upon to deposit the same in the Bank of the New York Security and Trust Company, who will issue receipts therefor. Holders will be assessed \$3 on each bond deposited to cover expenses of litigation and reorganization and a further sum of \$2 per bond will be added.

What Will the Mayor Do?

It is reported that Mayor Horne will send a very interesting and spicy communication to the city council next Tuesday night on the subject of the council overriding his veto and a general protest against the lack of unity and harmony between the mayor and council. He will tell the broad world that the city cannot prosper and there cannot be material progress if the executive head of the city and the aldermen do not harmonize. If reports are true, Mayor Horne will pay his respects to the mayor and the aldermen and there may be music in the air. The mayor's address, or message, may not be as spicy as rumor now declares it will be, and it may be more temperate in tone than some persons are now inclined to expect.

Scarlet Fever.

There have been several cases of scarlet fever in the West End Macon school. The board of education and board of health met to night to consider the matter. They decided that there was no necessity to temporarily close there schools, as there was no danger of the sicknesses spreading or becoming epidemic. It was resolved, however, that when pupil health and respects of school are not well the pupil shall not be allowed to attend school until six weeks after recovery from sickness.

IT WILL BE A BEAUTY.

The Atlanta Globe Will Open Tomorrow Morning on Broad Street.

For the first time in more than eight years the Atlanta Globe saloon, Mr. Phil Breitenbacher's place in the Flitter building, will be closed.

At 10 o'clock it is expected because Mr. Breitenbacher is moving from the Flitter building into the building on Broad street where Mr. John Neal was located so many years ago.

Some weeks ago workmen began remodeling the old Neal place and as day after day went by the people grew anxious to know what the house was to be used for. The entire floor of the old storeroom was torn out and one of the prettiest ceilings in the city as well as the prettiest walls were being put up, while the flooring was being renovated. On the outside two men were working enhancing the appearance of the place.

But no one seemed able to learn what the house would be used for until yesterday.

It was elected and of course the saloons of the city were all closed, and among the number was the Atlanta Globe.

During the day the Broad street doors of the Globe were thrown open and one was admitted. The doors were opened for the purpose of bringing out the fixtures of the old place and as they were brought out they were carried into the new building on Broad street where they were given a thorough cleansing and overhauling and repainting, showing bright and glistening like new stars. The fixtures were in the new room and the declaration went out that Mr. Phil Breitenbacher was moving into the old Neal storerooms. It took the men all day to set up the fixtures and

the new.

It will be a beauty.

The bride's dress was a white satin, in train corsage trimmed with a corded chiffon. She carried lilies of the valley.

Miss Hardwick is known for not only her charm and grace of manner and lovely face, but for her remarkable talents as a musician. She is a pianist of great ability and a singer of great power. She was the organist of the church from which she was married. She has had every favorable advantage to make her a great favorite and Augusta society will miss her sorely. The groom, Rev. Ernest Stires, is a wonderfully talented young minister of the gospel, earnest and conscientious in his work and using his real phenomenal powers of magnetism and fascination to force his way always to his audience. She leaves for Chicago on Saturday evening.

The attendants were: Best man, W. A. V. Moore; maid of honor, Mrs. Anna Pendleton; tendants, Mr. Gwin Nixon with Miss Hardwick, Mr. Louis Berckmans with Miss Stoval, Mr. Edward Johnson with Miss Smith, Mr. Warner Hardwick with Miss Verder, Mr. Herbert Jackson with Miss Hattie Butler, Mr. Charles Head with Miss Rowland, Mr. Walton with Miss Weed, Mr. Tuttle with Miss Stires, Mr. R. E. Parker, Mr. Christie.

Augusta, Ga., January 11.—(Special)—Rev. Ernest Stires, of Chicago, was married at 8 o'clock, tonight to Miss Sarah Hardwick. It was a brilliant social event. The Richmond Hussars, of which company Mr. Stires was chaplain when he lived in Augusta, attended the ceremony by Rev. Dr. Pinkerton in the Church of the Good Shepherd.

The attendants were: Best man, W. A. V. Moore; maid of honor, Mrs. Anna Pendleton; tendants, Mr. Gwin Nixon with Miss Hardwick, Mr. Louis Berckmans with Miss Stoval, Mr. Edward Johnson with Miss Smith, Mr. Warner Hardwick with Miss Verder, Mr. Herbert Jackson with Miss Hattie Butler, Mr. Charles Head with Miss Rowland, Mr. Walton with Miss Weed, Mr. Tuttle with Miss Stires, Mr. R. E. Parker, Mr. Christie.

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ATLANTA, GA., January 12, 1894.

Senators and the People.

There is a growing sentiment in favor of the election of United States senators by the people. The upper house of congress should not be entirely divorced from the masses, and it should not be beyond the reach of the voters of the country.

Two years ago the Hon. John M. Palmer was named for United States senator by the Illinois state democratic convention, and his candidacy was made an issue in the campaign. Many of the party managers objected to this course, but it resulted in a democratic legislature and in the election of the convention's nominee. Senator Cullom, of the same state, who has recently announced his candidacy for the senate, suggests that when the republican state convention meets this year it should nominate its senatorial candidate, and it is understood that the democrats will again follow the same plan.

The object of the Illinois method is to bring the candidates for the senatorship before the people. When Mr. Palmer was recommended by the state democratic convention the delegates first ascertained just where he stood in regard to the leading issues of the day. The democratic masses saw their opportunity to elect the man of their choice, and the senatorial question was made an issue in every county. Each candidate for the legislature had to declare himself and make it known whether he would support or oppose Mr. Palmer and the policy represented by him. The practical effect was to secure a popular senatorial election. The democrats were encouraged and strengthened, and they swept the state, electing a legislature which ratified the people's choice for the senatorship.

We are wedded to no particular plan, but before the Georgia legislature elects another senator we hope to see the candidates in some satisfactory way brought before the people. In some states the United States senators seem to be under the impression that they have nothing to do with the people, and they make it their business to stand in with the politicians who compose and control the legislature. They take no part in state campaigns and the people never meet them face to face.

In Georgia our democratic voters feel that their representatives in the federal senate are directly responsible to them, and they desire to know just where they stand before the legislature elects them. There is no good reason why the senatorial candidates should keep in the background, maintaining a mysterious silence, and taking nobody into their confidence except the members of the general assembly whose votes will elect them.

A candidate for the senatorship is mistaken if he thinks that he stands on a lofty pedestal, completely isolated from the masses. He is, after all, one of the people, and he should hear them and respect their opinions and wishes, and answer all proper questions.

Hereafter the democrat who desires to represent Georgia in the senate will find that the rank and file of the party do not propose to take him solely upon trust without knowing anything about his views. He will be asked to define his position. The people will want to know whether he supports every plank of the Chicago platform, or whether he proposes to ignore or modify some of the party pledges. He will be requested to state whether he is a goldbug or a bimetallist; whether he favors or opposes the repeal of the state bank tax; how he stands in regard to a revenue tariff, the issue of bonds, and other important financial and economic questions. The candidates for the legislature who are to elect a senator will be just as closely examined.

We must make no mistakes. The people must name the next United States senator and the legislature must elect him. Let us have no secrecy—not mystery. We cannot afford to send men to the legislature without knowing how they stand, and allow them to elect a senator whose views are entirely unknown, and whose future course can only be guessed at.

Bring the candidates before the people!

New Issue in Kentucky.

The pending bill in the Kentucky legislature providing for compulsory education is vigorously opposed in certain quarters.

The point is made by the opponents of the bill that the policy of compulsory education has not been discussed before the people, and it is not known whether public opinion is for it or

against it. In several states where the system has been tried it has stirred up strife and agitation, and it has been found almost impossible to enforce the law.

As The Louisville Courier-Journal very sensibly remarks, it will be useless to attempt to force education upon the people under a penal statute unless the measure is backed by popular sentiment. The members of the present legislature were not elected with any reference to this issue, and it should not take the responsibility of passing the law until the people have been heard from.

It is to be regretted that this experiment is marching southward. In the northern states it is still an experiment, and it remains to be seen whether it will be abandoned or shaped into a permanent system. Here in the south, we can afford to wait another generation before considering the compulsory plan of education. We do not believe that it suits a free people. It smacks of paternalism and despotism. When parents deliberately or through their necessities neglect to send their children to school, we are not likely to mend matters by fining or imprisoning them. Such a course would only breed discontent and poverty, and cause people to defy the law.

We do not believe that the Kentuckians will take any stock in a force bill applied to educational matters. They regard illiteracy as an evil, but they hold oppressive and unnecessary penal laws to be a greater evil.

Atlanta and Her Press Visitors.

The Charleston News and Courier comes to the front with the following remarkable editorial deliverance:

A Conservative Measure.

If the attitude of the extremists is to give any significance whatever,

the Wilson bill is a conservative democratic measure that will fully meet the expectations of that large element which makes up an overwhelming majority of the American people—the element that has no special interests to maintain and no special theories to advocate.

There were two Jackson day banquets at which the tariff was discussed. At the banquet of the Watterson Club, in Louisville, Editor Henry Watterson made a speech on the Wilson bill. At the banquet of the Jackson Club in Cincinnati, Mr. M. E. Ingalls, president of the Big Four, discussed the democratic platform and policy. Both of these gentlemen are staunch democrats. Mr. Watterson has won distinction with his pen and Mr. Ingalls has won distinction as a man of affairs.

Our esteemed contemporary will please take notice of the fact that this is an Atlanta affair, and The News and Courier is not in it, and is not authorized to speak for us. The very man we desire to see within our gates when the International Press Club meets here, next April, is its accomplished president, Colonel John A. Cockerill, of The New York Morning Advertiser. He is a brainy journalist, and personally one of the cleverest of men. We do not like his politics, but politics cuts no figure in the press club. When the colonel gets his legs under Atlanta's mahogany and gets acquainted with our people we believe that he will talk his politics out of sight, and return home with the determination to do us justice in future. But be it as it may, we have nothing to do with the politics of our guests. They are entitled to the same freedom of thought and speech that we claim for ourselves.

As the Wilson bill seems to disturb the dreams of the extremists, we are confirmed in the opinion that it is a measure that will give satisfaction to the people. It should be pushed through congress without delay. All democrats should get behind it and carry it through. No obstacle should be placed in its way.

ABOUT THE GOVERNORSHIP.

The Gresham Conspiracy.

The republican organs are hitting very close to where they themselves live when they attack what they claim to be the Hawaiian policy of the democratic administration. The scheme that has excited their alarm and aroused their anger is Gresham's. Gresham and nobody else is responsible for it, and Gresham is and has been for many years one of the leading lights of the republican party.

It is true that he is now the chief member of Mr. Cleveland's cabinet, but this fact does not prevent him from remaining a republican, or from making an insidious attempt to foist a republican policy upon the democratic administration. This is no idle assumption. The policy which the republican organs are now denouncing is based entirely on the letter which Gresham wrote to Mr. Cleveland, and it is based on no other document or fact whatever.

From beginning to end the hand of Gresham is to be seen in the whole Hawaiian business. The secrecy of the proceeding—the attempt to duplicate the outrage which Stevens, the republican minister, had been charged with completing—all are Gresham's. And if any other evidence were necessary it is to be found in the anxiety of President Evans to wash his hands of the whole miserable business and transfer the responsibility to congress, where, but for the republican activity and ardor of Gresham it would have been promptly placed last September.

But it is impossible at this time to get rid of the effects of goldbuggery, which is now—thanks to democratic violation of the democratic platform—the supreme law of the land. These effects are not more serious in Georgia than they are elsewhere, but they are uncomfortably depressing. In the south we adjust ourselves to them more readily than the people of other sections. We are what may be called an elastic people. We have grown used to such troubles as grow out of a lack of currency. We have touched the bedrock of several serious situations, and we are still on hand with a good deal of reserve energy and a certain dexterity in facing uncomfortable facts that is inseparable from a long experience.

It is quite true that the democratic administration will be held responsible for the pernicious policy which Gresh-

am, the republican, outlined in his letter to Mr. Cleveland, but if there were the faintest symptom of reason or justice in a partisan press, the republican organs would make haste to acknowledge that Gresham, the republican, is responsible for the Hawaiian blunder.

Minister Willis was duly accredited to the provisional government, but went with instructions to depose that government and to restore the queen. There is no doubt that he had authority to use the marines. Accounts from Hawaii state that not only were the United States marines held in readiness for a descent on the government, but they were to be joined by the English and Japanese marines.

With all its plethora of money and its vast industrial equipments there is more trouble and starvation and despair at the east than there is here. Under all the circumstances, we are thankful that matters are no worse with us. We know that the people will triumph ardent awhile, and the thought is consoling.

As to the potato bugs we have few

or none in Georgia. But if the land was covered with them they would do injury to but one interest. Whereas, goldbuggery has injured all interests.

It has contracted the currency basis one-half, and has thereby reduced the value of all property and reduced the price of all the staple products of human labor.

It has struck the railroad interests of

the country a fearful blow, destroying the value of their stocks and confiscating the power that they had to pay interest on their bonds.

Every business and every interest has felt the pressure of gold monometalism in the increased and increasing purchasing power of the dollar.

This request was politely but firmly refused. The minister was informed that the provisional government did not depend on the United States for its inception or continuance. It asked neither aid nor support. All that it asked was that foreign powers should attend to their own proper affairs and permit the new government to do the same. This is the situation as it exists today and as congress will have to consider it.

Gresham, with that cunning and audacity that count for statesmanship in the republican party, had instructed Minister Willis to commit the "very outrage" which Stevens is charged with committing. Only a series of fortunate accidents has prevented Gresham from overwhelming the democratic administration with obloquy.

The democratic policy was such that it could have been avowed in the face of the whole world. Mr. Cleveland would have told the Hawaiians that this government had no part in the revolution, and would neither interfere itself, nor tolerate any other outside interference in any attempt on the part of the people of Hawaii to set up a government entirely satisfactory to them selves.

But the Gresham policy is the policy of Harrison reversed. One wrong having been committed another must be committed. The Gresham policy demanded secrecy, and hence every person connected with it has been going about with especial satisfaction. There should be welcome and entertainment nowhere in the country for Mr. Gresham, of The Morning Advertiser. The Atlanta committee of arrangements should make this point clear. It would relieve the situation of much natural embarrassment and contribute vastly to the mutual pleasure of hosts and guests.

Our readers have already seen what Mr. Watterson's views are. He is an extremist. He is a free trader pure and simple. It is natural, therefore, that he should regard the Wilson bill as a "makeshift," and as a "manifest violation of the democratic law and gospel."

It is natural, too, that his judgment should not approve the Wilson bill either in method or detail.

On the other hand, Mr. Ingalls is a protectionist. He is not as rabid a protectionist as Mr. McKinley and some of the other republican leaders, but, from the point of view of the democratic platform, he is an extreme protectionist.

He doesn't admire the Wilson bill at all,

and declares that the McKinley law is preferable, although he doesn't think the McKinley law is the best that can be made.

Now, these are the views of two extremists, both democrats, and between these views, resting on a conservative basis, are the desires and expectations of the great mass of the people. They want nothing torn down and nothing ripped up. They want justice. They want the tariff taxes so adjusted and so equalized that the government, the people and the business interests shall share equally in the burdens as well as in the benefits.

As the Wilson bill seems to disturb the dreams of the extremists, we are confirmed in the opinion that it is a measure that will give satisfaction to the people.

It should be pushed through congress without delay. All democrats should get behind it and carry it through. No obstacle should be placed in its way.

ABOUT THE GOVERNORSHIP.

The Gresham Conspiracy.

The republican organs are hitting very close to where they themselves live when they attack what they claim to be the Hawaiian policy of the democratic administration. The scheme that has excited their alarm and aroused their anger is Gresham's. Gresham and nobody else is responsible for it, and Gresham is and has been for many years one of the leading lights of the republican party.

It is true that he is now the chief member of Mr. Cleveland's cabinet, but this fact does not prevent him from remaining a republican, or from making an insidious attempt to foist a republican policy upon the democratic administration. This is no idle assumption.

The policy which the republican organs are now denouncing is based entirely on the letter which Gresham wrote to Mr. Cleveland, and it is based on no other document or fact whatever.

From beginning to end the hand of Gresham is to be seen in the whole Hawaiian business. The secrecy of the proceeding—the attempt to duplicate the outrage which Stevens, the republican minister, had been charged with completing—all are Gresham's. And if any other evidence were necessary it is to be found in the anxiety of President Evans to wash his hands of the whole miserable business and transfer the responsibility to congress, where, but for the republican activity and ardor of Gresham it would have been promptly placed last September.

But it is impossible at this time to get rid of the effects of goldbuggery, which is now—thanks to democratic violation of the democratic platform—the supreme law of the land. These effects are not more serious in Georgia than they are elsewhere, but they are uncomfortably depressing. In the south we adjust ourselves to them more readily than the people of other sections.

We are what may be called an elastic people. We have grown used to such troubles as grow out of a lack of currency.

We have touched the bedrock of

several serious situations, and we are still on hand with a good deal of reserve energy and a certain dexterity in facing uncomfortable facts that is inseparable from a long experience.

It is quite true that the democratic

administration will be held responsible for the pernicious policy which Gresh-

am, the republican, outlined in his letter to Mr. Cleveland, but if there were the faintest symptom of reason or justice in a partisan press, the republican organs would make haste to acknowledge that Gresham, the republican, is responsible for the Hawaiian blunder.

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NO BONDS FOR FULTON

The People of Fulton County Not Ready to Vote the \$300,000.

THE VOTE A SMALL ONE ALL AROUND

No One Appeared to Have Any Interest in the Matter, and It Was Very Few Who Turned Out to Vote.

The people of Fulton county are opposed to the proposition to issue \$300,000 of bonds for enlarging the county courthouse and building a new jail.

That's what they said at the ballot box yesterday.

But in the voting it was only a small number of the taxpayers who took a part, and to that alone is the defeat of the bonds attributable.

The registration of Fulton county was 3,785 and by the law it required a vote for the bonds of two-thirds of the registration, or more.

Less than one thousand people, which is less than one-third of the registration, voted during the day, and that, of course, defeats the bonds.

The election was a quiet one both in the city and the county and the voting was very light. In the city the polls opened in the morning at 7 o'clock and closed in the evening at 6 o'clock, while in the country the usual hours, from 6 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, were observed.

The city alone voted less than 900 while the county, as far as heard from, could not make the vote reach 100.

The polls in all of the wards were opened yesterday morning at the points indicated by Judge Calhoun and the managers designated by him were on attendance. It did not take long for the voters to turn out, however, and there was very little interest in the election and that the bonds would be defeated. The members of the county commission, too, who visited the polls found that the bonds stood very little chance and went to work to push out the voters.

But the voters were careless as to the result and the hardest work was to show up the day the bonds were one-third of the registration.

The registration of the county by precincts and in the city by wards was:

Atlanta—First ward, 442; second ward, 887; third ward, 431; fourth ward, 472; fifth ward, 460; sixth ward, 41; East Point, 1,446; Kennesaw, 68; Marietta, 67; Buckhead, 91; Oak Grove, 88; Peachtree, 55; South Bend, 55; Collins, 47; Cook's, 72; Roswell, 139; Woodstock, 3,788.

In the first ward 121 votes were polled and of those 111 were for the bonds and five were against the bonds.

In the second ward 182 people voted in the third ward, and of that number 131 were for the bonds and five were against them.

The fourth ward had only three people against the bonds and 110 for the bonds. In that ward the total vote was 133.

The fifth ward was partial to fourteen and 115 votes decided for the bonds while fourteen went against them. Of the 47 registered voters in the ward only 128 voted yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Shackelford is a bright-looking young fellow and wore a handsome Marshal Neil rose as he stepped up to the bar for trial. The patrolman stated the circumstances leading to the arrest. Mr. Shackelford shook hands with the officer.

"I have no tickets," he said. "The record inquired about the sign."

"Well, I'll tell you," said the young man.

"A young man told me he had two good seats to the Patti concert, and he wanted me to give them to him. He was very little interest in the election and that the bonds would be defeated. The members of the county commission, too, who visited the polls found that the bonds stood very little chance and went to work to push out the voters.

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FILES HIS REPORT.

Special Master E. N. Broyles Awards
\$33,962.33 to Major Wilkinson.

THE SUIT HAS BEEN ON SOME TIME
Colonel B. J. Wilson Was the Defendant in
the Petition—Colonel Broyles
Asks for \$2,500.

HAIR ORNAMENTS.
Jewelry, Cut Glass and Silverware. What-
ever work the French do best, or the Eng-
lish, the Viennese, or foremost American
artists, here it is—in delightful profusion.
J. P. STEVENS & BRO.,
Jewelers,
115, 117, 119 West
Mitchell Street.

THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE BEST!

Call and see what we
can do before you pur-
chase elsewhere. We are
a home institution and by
patronizing us you will be
indirectly helping your-
selves. May Mantel Co.,
115, 117, 119 West
Mitchell Street.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S
TITTLE
LIVER
PILLS.

Positively Cured By
THESE LITTLE PILLS.
They also relieve Dis-
temper, Dyspepsia, In-
digestion, Headache, Heart-
burn, Aperients, Remedy
for Diseases, Nausea,
Drowsiness, Bad Taste in
the Mouth, Costed Tongue,
Pain in the Side,
They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation.
Are free from all crude and irritating
matter. Very small; easy to take; no pain; no griping.
Fusely Vegetable. Sugar Coated.
SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.
Beware of Imitations and
Ask for CARTER'S and see you get
C-A-R-T-E-R-S.

20 Years of mar-
velous success in the
treatment of
MEN and WOMEN.

Dr. W. W. Bowes
ATLANTA, GA.,
SPECIALIST IN
Chronic, Nervous, Blood
and Skin Diseases.

VARIOCOLE and Hydrocole permanent-
ly cured in every case.

NERVOUS debility, seminal losses, de-
pendencies of the heart.

STERILITY IMPOTENCE.—Those

desiring to marry, but are physically incap-
acitated, quickly restored.

Bladder and Urinary Diseases, Syphilis and its effects,

Ulcers and Sores.

Urinary, Kidney and Bladder trouble.

Enlarged Prostate.

Liver Disease, Picture permanently cured

without cutting or caustics, at home, with no
interruption of business.

Send for a stamp for book and question list.

Free book and supplies furnished. Address

Dr. W. W. Bowes, 21 Marietta St. Atlanta, Ga.

**SYPHILIS CURE OR
NO PAY.**

Local Cure—All cases, Both Rheumatism,
Gfers and Mucus Patches cured in 24 hours.

Cure permanent, not a patching up. Can be no failure.

Patients cured 2 years ago yet well.

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Guaranteed Rem-
edy Co., Suites 31 and 32 Dexter Building, 84 Adams
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Solid Silver
Wedding
Presents
—AT—
Moderate
Prices.

A. L. DELKIN CO.,
POPULAR JEWELERS,

69 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Georgia.

Before Buying a Vehicle

SEE

JAMES E HICKEY,
FINE DISPLAY OF

BROUGHAMS,
VICTORIAS,
EXTENDED TOPS,
BURRIES,
BUGGIES,
SPRING BUGGIES

Also HARRISSES of every Description;
FARM WAGONS and DRAYS;
FUR and LEATHER ROBES.
No. 27 West Alabama Street.

Chaney's Expectorant
Will cure your cough

SINCE THE WAR

Rheumatism radically cured in every case
since 1861 with Famous Prescription 100-200,
prepared by MULLER, 42 University Place,
No. 1, Marietta, Ga., scatic, inflammatory.
Pleasant to take. 75 cents a bottle. All drug-
ists. Pamphlets free. Sold in Atlanta, the Jacobs' Pharmacy Company, corner Mar-
ietta and Peachtree streets, and all first-class
pharmacies. See 8-6m sun wed fri

Special Master E. N. Broyles filed his report in the case of Wilkinson against Wilson, in which he reports favorably for Wilkinson, the amount of fully \$40,000 against Wilson.

The facts in the case are most interesting, and date from many years back. It is likely that should the report of Colonel Broyles be accepted in the superior court, the case will be taken up to the supreme court.

The bill in the suit was filed in 1887 for Major U. B. Wilkinson of Newnan, by Judge Alvan D. Freeman, in the superior court of Fulton county against Colonel B. J. Wilson of Atlanta. The petition alleged that in settling accounts between Wilkinson and Wilson, Wilson still owed to Wilkinson a balance of \$20,000.

According to the evidence introduced before Special Master Broyles the following facts were the basis of the report. N. J. & T. A. Hammond representing Colonel B. J. Wilson.

Colonel Broyles gave the master hearings at several different times in 1888, 1889 and 1892, in which last year the closing arguments were made. In the meantime Judge J. S. Bigby had become attorney with Judge Freeman for Major Wilkinson.

Colonel Wilson and Major Wilkinson were in partnership one time in the sixties, there being two houses, one in Newnan and one at Savannah and the other at Newnan. The business of the Savannah branch was conducted by Colonel Wilson and that of the Newnan house was managed by Major Wilkinson. In 1871 the Savannah business was sold and Colonel Wilson began to collect all debts due him, whatever they might be. Among others there was the amount of \$60,000 due the firm by W. C. Riddle. A judgment was obtained for this sum and a lot of land, aggregating 10,000 acres, owned by Riddle in Washington county, was levied off. Of this lot of land there were 7,000 acres disposed of, and the balance left to Major Wilkinson.

Colonel Wilson then sold the property in for the use of the firm but had put it down in his own name, an individual.

That ever since 1876, when the land was bought, Colonel Wilson has enjoyed the profits of the same and that he should be entitled to the same. When Wilkinson died North that when the firm was closed up in Savannah Colonel Wilson was \$30,000 ahead in collections; at the same time, to counter balance this to an extent, Major Wilkinson was \$30,000 ahead with the Newnan house.

The claim was made by Colonel Wilson that the cash balance of the Newnan house was turned over, but a new one was ordered in its stead. The bill showed that the cash balance at the time of dissolution was only something over \$150. Upon a close examination of the other books and papers, however, Major Wilkinson's attorney ascertained that the cash balance was \$150.

Colonel Wilson, on the other hand, claimed that he had paid out no less than \$75,000 for the firm between 1871 and 1888. The finding of Colonel Broyles gives to Major Wilkinson the sum of \$33,962.33 besides half of the remaining 4,000 acres of the Washington county farm, Colonel Wilson having sold 3,000 acres.

Will fight the Auditor's Remunera-
tion.

For his services as special master, Colonel Broyles asks that the amount of \$2,500 be paid him. It is understood that Colonel Wilson will fight the payment of this.

The report of the special master has not as yet been made the decree of the superior court.

Do not go traveling without a bottle of Salvation Oil. It cures a bruise at once. **AT REST IN OAKLAND CEMETERY.**

All That Was Mortal of Elgin Loche-
rane Placed in Peaceful Rest.

The funeral and burial ceremonies which marked the final tribute of respect and fondness of his friends on earth to Elgin Lochebrane occurred yesterday.

The funeral was held at the residence of Mrs. Lochebrane-Austell, No. 27 Baltimore block, and from this home the procession moved out to Oakland cemetery, where the remains were interred in a family plot.

The large attendance at the funeral showed that although years have passed since Mr. Lochebrane was here in Atlanta among his friends, those friends had not forgotten him, nor had they ceased to love him. The parlors were crowded with warm friends and sorrowing relatives of the deceased, and the funeral ceremony, conducted by Dr. J. B. Hawthorne, was most impressive. Dr. Hawthorne read several appropriate passages of scripture bearing upon the solemn thoughts suggested by a death so sad and sorrowful as that after which a choir, consisting of Mrs. Do-
pman, Mrs. Alex Smith, Mr. Sam Burbridge, basso, sang most beautifully and impressively.

Colonel Broyles made a few remarks, reviewing for the most part the interesting career of the young man asleep in the casket, and then turning to the family history, which incident in the life of him which showed what kindness of heart, what cordial manner, what simple child-like qualities he possessed. These personal traits gave way to bitter tears in his discourse as he recalled these personal experiences with his young friend, Elgin Lochebrane, and described how his congenital friends were there to mourn.

The choir sang two other songs with wondrous sweetness, "Lead, Kindly Light" and "Without a Friend." "Without a Friend," this last having always been a favorite song of the deceased.

The casket was then placed in the hearse and the procession started for the cemetery. The floral tributes of love and respect were lovely, to be sure, and came from very many friends of the deceased.

At the grave, which was immediately beside the father's tomb, a prayer was offered by Dr. Hawthorne, after which the bereaved family went back to their homes their hearts sore with the sadness of the solemn hour.

The choir sang two other songs with wondrous sweetness, "Lead, Kindly Light" and "Without a Friend," this last having always been a favorite song of the deceased.

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